Numb. CIII.] THE [July 12, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, July 12, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by John Scull and John Boyd, at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.

The subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season, at the house of Mr. Hugh Means, in the town of Washington, which he will sell on low terms for either gensing, cash, or peltry, consisting of

BROWN, blue, light, yellow, mixed coloured broadcloths, serges of various colours, blue, white, red, green half-thicks, kendal cottons white, green, blue, yellow flannels, sagathies, red, black, snuff coloured, striped, spotted velvets, corduroys, striped ditto, plain, spotted, striped jeans, snuff coloured and white fustians, haerlem stripe, cottons, cotton, linen, check, and haerlem stripe patterns, furniture check, linen plods, shalloons of various colours, rattinets, moreens, German serges, calimancoes, poplins, durants, tamies, cambletts, scarlet hair camblets, tickings, stocking knitt patterns, buckram, a neat assortment of chintzes, cottons and printed linens, silk handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, check, and shawl ditto, white, blue, flowered, fancy ditto, lawns, lawn and bording apron patterns, ditto handkerchiefs, striped, flowered ditto, cambricks, spotted, striped, flowered, souflle gauze, plain, white, and black ditto, ditto handkerchiefs, sarsnetts, modes, taffaties, sattins, boulting cloths, womens coloured gloves, buckskin ditto, womens, mens, boys worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens yard and 7 8 wide, linen sheetings, worsted caps, garterings, broad and narrow quality bindings, apron and [illegible] tapes, Dresden ditto, ribbands, hatbands, coloured threads, Scotch ditto, twist, sewing silk, looking glasses, snuff and tobacco boxes, gilt, plated, polished, common coat and jacket buttons, shoe, knee and stock buckles, shoe and buckle brushes, sleeve links, clasp, pistol, brass and scalping knives, pen do. razors, knives and forks, taylors and womens scissars, thread lace, crooked and riding combs, bottle sliders, spectacles, shoe brushes, carpenters rules, sliding do. saws, rubbing bones, brass, paper, glass ink-pots, cap wire, skeletons, cinnamon, garnets, watch chains, seals and keys, breast pins, brooches, table and tea spoons, jews harps, thimbles, sugar tongs, shirt buttons, sharp, burnished stirrup irons, snaffle, kirb, bridle bitts, heelmakers knives, nippers, pincers, augers, beer and brandy corks, gun flints, door bolts, bridles, do. buckles, plated and steel spurs, H and HL hinges, large, saw, polishing, flat and half round files, do. rasps, gauges, morticing, turning chisels, carpenters compasses, padlocks, door locks with brass knobs, door latches with do. chest and drawer locks, lead pencils, razor strops, wood screws, shoemakers tacks, awl blades, shoemakers hammers, spoke shafts, plain bitts, brass, steel padlocks, brass rings, do. with screws, knitting needles, saddle bag locks, pins, mock Marseilles, writing paper, stock locks pewter, quart and pint do. mugs, tea pots do. womens cloth shoes, mens do. smoaking and twist tobacco, womens fine black and white beaver hats, mens do. wool do. books of different sorts, copper kettles and coffee pots, steel and iron handsaws, coopers drawing knives, curry combs, currying knives, brass and iron candlesticks, pepper mills, flat irons, brandy, tumblers, and stock glasses, half pint do. gill do. coffee, tea, chocolate, rappee & Scotch snuff, broad axes, trowels and tongs, wool cards, [illegible] brushes, green, spotted, [illegible] [illegible], tea ware, plates, petty pans, oznabrigs, fiddles, and saddle strings, brimstone, needles, hammers, artificial flowers, sickles, English and Dutch sythes, cutting knives, salt, bar iron and castings, well assorted, powder, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

He flatters himself that by the cheapness of his goods, and due attention, he will merit the approbation of those who will favor him with their custom.

TER. CAMPBELL.

Washington, June 2, 1788.

23d March, 1786.

JANE BEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1769.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

John Lukens, Esq; Surv'r. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice. I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Bee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on that caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O'Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN-away from Greensburgh, the 2[illegible]th of June, [illegible] about 45 years of age, lost some of his fore teeth, It is thought he will [illegible] the Indians [illegible] down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him [illegible] good, shall have Twenty [illegible], and reasonable charges.

W[illegible]

July 2, [illegible]

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Union township, Fayette county, a bay horse about 8 years old, this spring, no brand perceivable, one white foot, trots, about 14 hands high, has a blaze in the face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HUGH RANKIN.

June 2, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell [illegible] with R. Brown.

WHEREAS we the subscribers [illegible] W. Hannah's town, and other [illegible], without any just cause, ridiculed [illegible] M'Kee and his family, by saying things we ought not to have said, for [illegible] good friendship [illegible] our [illegible] [illegible] under our hands, that we have [illegible] and will do so no more, before [illegible] [illegible] Given under our hands this 29th day of April, 1788.

his
WILLIAM † M'CLAY
mark.
her
MARGARET † M'CLAY
mark.

Present.
Paul Spear.
his
Jacob § Tevebaugh
mark.

I hereby caution all persons from trusting on my account Margaret [illegible] wife Jacob, my wife, she [illegible] in unbecoming manner, [illegible] self from my bed, and [illegible] Richard [illegible]. Given under my hand, Fort M'Intosh, the 31st of June 1788.

his
Christian † Jacob
mark.

John & William [illegible]

Have [illegible] received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Pittsburgh,

A Variety of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will dispose of on [illegible] reasonable terms [illegible] cash [illegible] duce. The [illegible] any person for the future.

[illegible]

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his
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mark.

her
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Present.
Paul Spe[illegible]

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mark.

I hereby caution all persons from [illegible] on my account [illegible] [illegible] whereas, my wife, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unbecoming manner, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from my bed, and [illegible] [illegible] Richard [illegible]. Given under my hand [illegible] Fort M'Intosh, the 9th of June 1788.

his
Christian † Jacob
mark.

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Have [illegible] received from Philad[elphia] [illegible] and are now opening at their store [illegible] [Pitts]burgh,

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

the sale of [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] [illegible] price [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The PROGRESS of EXTRAVAGANCE.

EVERY body who has seen Amsterdam, must know that a very useful class of men called the Croyers, reside there. They generally trundle a wheelbarrow before them, attend mercantile houses carry letters, messages, burthens, and make out to procure a comfortable subsistence; and some of them something more.

There was one of those whose name was Isaac. He was called Isaac the Croyer. He seemed to be at the top of his business, and was computed to be a warm fellow, and worth 10,000 guilders, nearly one thousand currency. As Isaac had acquired his property by industry and attention, so he laboured chearfully to increase it by economy and frugality. Naturally parsimonious, he and his wife seemed to have no other view than the increase of their guilders. They lived in a kind of cellar kitchen, which, though sometimes damp, was always comfortable. An adjacent old cloaths man furnished their wardrobe. Thus situated, as our Isaac was returning from his accustomed services, he stopped at a place called rag fair, a hat nearly new and likely to go off very cheap, he bid for it, and on paying five guilders, a very small sum, considering its real value, the hat was Isaac's. Although he had never indulged himself in such extravagance before, his wife, (notwithstanding the national aversion of women to dress) liked the bargain well enough, as it was but for once. On the following day Isaac and his wife as usual went to church, the hat pleased mightily. Yet every thing did not suit, for Isaac wore a cap; it was therefore determined that by the next Sunday he should buy a periwig, and that also for a ryder, about 14 guilders, supplied him with a good wig.--- Behold Isaac and his wife strutting forth, the envy and admiration of all his profession. One of these acquaintances happening however, to laugh at him for wearing a fine hat and peruke, with a short jacket without any cuffs or collar; a conference was held, and for a few guilders more, Isaac shone forth in a pretty decent half cast black coat and ruffles. All was still tolerable, Isaac laboured as usual; and their money, notwithstanding the late purchases did not decrease.

Near Isaac's lowly habitation was the residence of a barber; his lady kept the best company in town and entertained very genteely, indeed she gave the ton to the whole street. Perceiving Isaac to mend in his Sunday appearance, she thought it her duty to bring Isaac's wife forward, as Isaac in time might be a call [illegible] upon this, when the [illegible] home [illegible] chat a [illegible] came home in the evening; my dear, says his wife, [illegible] our kitchen [illegible] says she, coughing, it will certainly kill me, [illegible] of a consumption. A constant repetition of the same thing, sometimes forces conviction. He determined to hire a small room in a garret, but he did not know what to do with his wheelbarrow. After some reflection and talk with his wife, he hired a small decent little house. This required [illegible] additional guilders a year's rent. To [illegible] the house must be painted, and no [illegible] without being white washed, and as the cough and dampness continued, the barber's wife told the old woman nothing would cure it but a carpet, and she would come the next day and drink tea with her. This was a sore stroke. Isaac and his wife had never drunk tea [illegible] and they hardly knew the use of the [illegible]. The bag of guilders was however broke [illegible] and considering every thing, Isaac's wife [illegible] that in the course of two [illegible] years she might be pretty genteel, if she [illegible] keep high company.

[illegible] barber's wife had some grand acquaintances, among [illegible] was Y frow Vander Flis, a very handsome lady about as big as an hogshead: her friends, however, overlooked this. To the Y frow Isaac's wife was introduced. She lived in a high house, which served as a store house for Dutch cheese and herrings. Isaac's wife became quite polished; Isaac himself was introduced to Mynheer, who very civilly treated him with a bottle of his own brewing wine. On the Sunday following, Isaac, instead of regalling himself in his walk with a light cheap beverage, was in a circle of Dutch wits. They talked about the fisheries, ridiculed the states and abused the stadtholder. Isaac became a new man, he got the newspapers read to him-- learned to drink claret on Sundays, and talk politics. His wife one evening was taken very ill. After some little time, however, she got over it. Isaac tenderly enquiring after the reason of her illness, was very [illegible] to find that in a select party that afternoon, Mrs. Van [illegible] had declared she could not stay [illegible] Isaac's wife was [illegible] lived in [illegible] a wh[illegible]

the croyer heard this, he swore he would challenge her. His wife, however, would not suffer him to risk his life, and therefore very prudently exchanged the challenge in hiring a larger house, and burning the wheelbarrow; the rent startled Isaac---it was three hundred guilders more than ever he had given. But this was laughed at by a large party of friends who came to spend the afternoon and evening at his house. Launched forth into the circles of splendor and gaiety, their company was universally courted, and their table generally honored with friends and acquaintances. Isaac's wife had the finest carpets, the best furnished house, and the greatest quantity of plate of any person of her acquaintance. Dinners, suppers, tea-parties, all contributed to her amusement, for Isaac, *as it is the duty of all good husbands, denied his wife nothing*. His friends too were very kind. They would often borrow 20, 100 or 200 guilders from him. If Isaac had not been a gentleman, and a man of honor, they declared they would not have condescended to make the loan.

This lasted three years. One morning Mynheer Vander Flis sent in his account of wines, groceries, &c. Isaac was alarmed at the amount. The bag of guilders was resorted to, but that was insufficient. Three days after an officer of justice seized the property and person of the croyer. The sale of the former barely satisfied his creditors; the latter was liberated from prison. Isaac and his wife execrated their first step from their former situation. The wig and the hat were condemned to the flames. The charity of some well disposed burghers induced them to lend Isaac, at two per cent interest, a sufficient number of guilders to purchase him again a wheelbarrow, that he might assume his former occupation. And it is a standing proverb to this day at Amsterdam, when a man or his wife forget their situation and aspire beyond their circumstances to say, "he is turning Isaac the croyer." No man trusts him after this, and his character is blasted forever.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 28.

WE just hear the news that the prince Saxe Coburg made himself master of Chocsim on the 16th instant, after an action in which 1200 Russians were killed, and 5400 Turks.

LONDON.

April 4. The clergy of Spain have been assembled in convocation, with all their bishops and archbishops with a view, it was imagined, to correct the abuses notoriously existing in the discipline of the church, to reform the scandalous irregularity of the monks, to prevent the dishonor to which almost every family in Spain is exposed, by the insatiable lust of these holy drones, and particularly to preserve the honest citizens from the depredations and tyranny of the dominicans, who, having the inquisition in their hands, employ it either to ravish the wives from their husbands, daughters from their parents, or gold from individuals. Under this idea these artful impostors were permitted to meet, but after having been assembled several months, the government was much astonished to find that the deliberations of these meddling priests had more sedition than piety in them, and that besides relating entirely to civil matters, they were calculated to excite an insurrection in the country, by stimulating the people to refuse the payment of all duties at the custom house, or to conform to the oaths and regulations prescribed. In consequence of this the minister, count Florida Blanca, has addressed a letter to these Reverend Fathers in God, enjoining them to retract their officious labours, and insisting on the subaltern clergy, under pain of the severest punishment in this world, and eternal damnation in the next, from preaching and holding such detestable discourses, either from the pulpit, or in conversation. After which the minister condemns their proceedings as seditious, turbulent, offensive to Heaven, dishonourable to the sovereign, and of dangerous consequence to the people.

A large fleet, bound southward, consisting of no less than 150 sail of vessels, which had been detained by contrary winds in the frith of Edinburgh, was relieved by a westerly wind on the 24th of March.-- This fleet is spoken of as the most numerous since the memorable one of 1781.

April 23. Letters from the continent by the last mail assure us, that the famous Paul Jones, who is at present at Copenhagen in Denmark, has made an offer of his services to the empress of Russia, which has been accepted. He is engaged on a very advantageous footing, and it is supposed will command a division of the Russian fleet. Admiral Greig has not been consulted in that matter; and if he should be disgusted with his associate, then the Russian fleet will atchieve no great exploits in the Levant. The French ambassador at Denmark has taken great notice of Paul. He introduced him to all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen; but when he brought him to Mr. Elliot, the British envoy, Mr. Elliot refused to see him. Mr. Elliot met the French ambassador next day, and said, when your excellency will honor me with a visit in good company, I shall be proud to receive it; but with such a companion, you must ever expect to be denied."

We are credibly informed, that admiral Greig, the commander of the Russian fleet destined, for the Mediteranean, has declared, that should Great Britain, by chance during the present war, happen to be engaged on the opposite side, he will rather resign his command than act hostilely against her; that he will always exert himself to the utmost against any other power who take part with the enemy; but that he will never fire a shot in the face of his native country. This is truly a gallant resolution, and shews what a deep root the amor patria has taken in his mind, though many years absent in a foreign service.

The king of France has been again busy in the use of Lettres de Cachet which gives fresh grounds for great discontents throughout this kingdom in the provience of Languedoc particularly. The arrest was on the person of Count de Porigord, Advocate General of the Parliament of Thoulouse and commander in chief of the province of Languedoc. The occasion was this his Majesty had ordered the integisterment of the tax of the two twentieths of the Parliament of Thoulouse which its members protested against, and sent their resolutions to all the magistrates in the several bailiwicks of that province, declaring the tax illegal and unauthorised. The count being of that opinion, did not think fit to enforce the orders of the king, which gave his majesty such umbrage, that he immediately dispatched a guard to Thoulouse, and ordered the count to be conveyed to a strong castle at Lourdes, situate at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. Several of the provincial parliaments have again entered a very strong protest against this proceeding, which occasioned some very disagreeable commotions.

April 30. The emperor of Morocco, we understand, by intelligence immediately arrived from Gibraltar, has declared war against England; and he gives these ostensible reasons for his conduct; that we have not repaired some of his ships which we promised to do; that we refused to convoy his vessels to Turkey. These hostilities, however, he will not put in force, provided we agree to the following conditions; to grant him protection to his ships, and as a peace offering, send to Turky for his use in our own vessels, 10,000 barrels of gun powder, of British manufactory.

An express has been sent to Portsmouth, to delay the sailing of colonel Phipps and his family, till a convoy shall be appointed to convoy him safe to Gibraltar, where he is to command as chief engineer.

So great is the alarm at Lloyd's coffee house, in consequence of the orders for a Gibraltar convoy, that the premium of ships to Levant, rose yesterday from 20s. to five guineas.

American Occurrences.

HALIFAX. May 28.

By a gentleman who arrived here in the ship Neptune, from Trapano in Sicily, we are informed, that the emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at some indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the English, had ordered all the British vessels from his ports, and would not allow even the smallest communication to be kept up between his subjects and the garrison of Gibraltar, nor an article of provision to be transported thither. That in consequence of these orders the English merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the Barbarian dominions with the utmost expedition. The British consul at Tangiers being informed of these proceedings, was also preparing to depart; the governor of that port, however, understanding his intentions, requested him to remain a short time longer, insinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

BOSTON, June [illegible].

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the city of Adelphi, upon the Muskingum, to a friend in this town, dated May 18, 1788.

"We arrived here on the 8th of April, at one o'clock, P. M. most heartily congratulating each other upon the sight of our new country, and our yellow brethren, who, with the kindest embraces, received us on the banks of the Muskingum, in great numbers, men, women and children of differ-

The PROGRESS of EXTRAVAGANCE.

EVERY body who has seen Amsterdam, must know that a very useful class of men called the Croyers, reside there. They generally trundle a wheelbarrow before them, attend mercantile houses carry letters, messages, burthens, and make out to procure a comfortable subsistence; and some of them something more.

There was one of those whose name was Isaac. He was called Isaac the Croyer. He seemed to be at the top of his business, and was computed to be a warm fellow, and worth 10,000 guilders, nearly one thousand currency. As Isaac had acquired his property by industry and attention, so he laboured chearfully to increase it by economy and frugality. Naturally parsimonious, he and his wife seemed to have no other view than the increase of their guilders. They lived in a kind of cellar kitchen, which, though sometimes damp, was always comfortable. An adjacent old cloaths man furnished their wardrobe. Thus situated, as our Isaac was returning from his accustomed services, he stopped at a place called rag fair, a hat nearly new and likely to go off very cheap, he bid for it, and on paying five guilders, a very small sum, considering its real value, the hat was Isaac's. Although he had never indulged himself in such extravagance before, his wife, (notwithstanding the national aversion of women to dress) liked the bargain well enough, as it was but for once. On the following day Isaac and his wife as usual went to church, the hat pleased mightily. Yet every thing did not suit, for Isaac wore a cap; it was therefore determined that by the next Sunday he should buy a periwig, and that also for a ryder, about 14 guilders, supplied him with a good wig.--- Behold Isaac and his wife strutting forth, the envy and admiration of all his profession. One of these acquaintances happening however, to laugh at him for wearing a fine hat and peruke, with a short jacket without any cuffs or collar; a conference was held, and for a few guilders more, Isaac shone forth in a pretty decent half cast black coat and ruffles. All was still tolerable, Isaac laboured as usual; and their money, notwithstanding the late purchases did not decrease.

Near Isaac's lowly habitation was the residence of a barber; his lady kept the best company in town and entertained very genteely, indeed she gave the ton to the whole street. Perceiving Isaac to mend in his Sunday appearance, she thought it her duty to bring Isaac's wife forward, as Isaac in time might be a customer. [illegible] upon this, when the [illegible] from carrying a new [illegible] wig home [illegible] to see the old woman, and [illegible] to chat a [illegible] with her. The croyer came home in the evening [illegible] says his wife, don't you find our kitchen [illegible] very damp [illegible] says she, coughing, it will certainly kill me, I shall die of a consumption. A constant repetition of the same thing, sometimes forces acquiescence. He determined to hire a small room in a garret, but he did not know what to do with his wheelbarrow [illegible]. After some reflection and talk with his wife, he hired a small decent little house. This required [illegible] additional guilders a year's rent. To be sure the house must be painted, and no soul could endure it without being white washed, and as the cough and dampness continued, the barber's wife told the old woman nothing would cure it but a carpet, and she would come the next day and drink tea with her. This was a sore stroke. Isaac and his wife had never drank tea in their lives, and they hardly knew the use of the [illegible]. The bag of guilders was however broke [illegible], and considering every thing, Isaac's wife [illegible] it [illegible], that in the course of two [illegible] years she might be pretty genteel, if she [illegible] keep high company.

[illegible] barber's wife had [illegible] grand acquaintances, among others, was Yfrow Vander Fliss, a very handsome lady, about as big as an hogshead: her friends, however, overlooked this. To the Yfrow Isaac's wife was introduced. She lived in a high house, which served as a store house for Dutch cheese and herrings. Isaac's wife became quite polished; Isaac himself was introduced to Mynheer, who very civilly treated him with a bottle of his own brewing wine. On the Sunday following, Isaac, instead of regalling himself in his walk with a light cheap beverage, was in a circle of Dutch wits. They talked about the fisheries, ridiculed the states and abused the stadtholder. Isaac became a new man, he got the newspapers read to him--learned to drink claret on Sundays, and talk politics. His wife one evening was taken very ill. After some little time, however, she got over it. Isaac tenderly enquiring after the reason of her illness, was very much enraged to find that in a select party that afternoon, Mrs Vanfliss had declared she could not [illegible] Isaac's wife was, [illegible] lived in [illegible] and used a wheelbarrow [illegible] the croyer heard this, he swore he would challenge her. His wife, however, would not suffer him to risk his life, and therefore very prudently exchanged the challenge in hiring a larger house, and burning the wheelbarrow; the rent startled Isaac--it was three hundred guilders more than ever he had given. But this was laughed at by a large party of friends who came to spend the afternoon and evening at his house. Launched forth into the circles of splendor and gaiety, their company was universally courted, and their table generally honored with friends and acquaintances. Isaac's wife had the finest carpets, the best furnished house, and the greatest quantity of plate of any person of her acquaintance. Dinners, suppers, tea parties, all contributed to her amusement, for Isaac, *as it is the duty of all good husbands, denied his wife nothing.* His friends too were very kind. They would often borrow 20, 100 or 200 guilders from him. If Isaac had not been a gentleman, and a man of honor, they declared they would not have condescended to make the loan.

This lasted three years. One morning Mynheer Vander Fliss sent in his account of wines, groceries, &c. Isaac was alarmed at the amount. The bag of guilders was resorted to, but that was insufficient. Three days after an officer of justice seized the property and person of the croyer. The sale of the former barely satisfied his creditors; the latter was liberated from prison. Isaac and his wife execrated their first step from their former situation. The wig and the hat were condemned to the flames. The charity of some well disposed burghers induced them to lend Isaac, at two per cent interest, a sufficient number of guilders to purchase him again a wheelbarrow, that he might assume his former occupation. And it is a standing proverb to this day at Amsterdam, when a man of his sort forget their situation and aspire beyond their circumstances to say, "he is turning Isaac the croyer." No man trusts him after this, and his character is blasted forever.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 28.

WE just hear the news that the prince Saxe Coburg made himself master of Choczim on the 16th instant, after an action in which 1200 Russians were killed, and 3400 Turks.

LONDON.

April 4. The clergy of Spain have been assembled in convocation, with all their bishops and archbishops with a view, it was imagined, to correct the abuses notoriously existing in the discipline of the church, to reform the scandalous irregularity of the monks, to prevent the dishonor to which almost every family in Spain is exposed, by the insatiable lust of these holy drones, and particularly to preserve the honest citizens from the depredations and tyranny of the dominicans, who, having the inquisition in their hands, employ it either to ravish the wives from their husbands, daughters from their parents, or gold from individuals. Under this idea these artful impostors were permitted to meet, but after having been assembled several months, the government was much astonished to find that the deliberations of these meddling priests had more sedition than piety in them, and that besides relating entirely to civil matters, they were calculated to excite an insurrection in the country, by stimulating the people to refuse the payment of all duties at the custom house, or to conform to the oaths and regulations prescribed. In consequence of this the minister, count Florida Blanca, has addressed a letter to these Reverend Fathers in God, enjoining them to retract their officious labours, and insisting on the subaltern clergy, under pain of the severest punishment in this world, and eternal damnation in the next, from preaching and holding such detestable discourses, either from the pulpit, or in conversation. After which the minister condemns their proceedings as seditious, turbulent, offensive to Heaven, dishonourable to the sovereign, and of dangerous consequence to the people.

A large fleet, bound southward, consisting of no less than 150 sail of vessels, which had been detained by contrary winds in the frith of Edinburgh, was relieved by a westerly wind on the 24th of March.-- This fleet is spoken of as the most numerous since the memorable one of 1781

April 23. Letters from the continent by the last mail assure us, that the famous Paul Jones, who is at present at Copenhagen in Denmark, has made an offer of his services to the empress of Russia, which has been accepted. He is engaged on a very advantageous footing, and it is supposed will command a division of the Russian fleet. Admiral Greig has not been consulted in this matter; and if he should [illegible] dissatisfied with his associate, the [illegible] the Russian fleet will atchieve no great exploits [illegible] Levant. The French ambassador at Denmark [illegible] taken great notice of Paul. He introduced him [illegible] the foreign ministers at Copenhagen; but [illegible] brought him to Mr. Elliot, the British en[illegible] Elliot refused to see him. Mr. Elliot met the French ambassador next day, and said, when your Excellency will honor me with a visit in good company, I shall be proud to receive it; but with such a companion, you must ever expect to be denied."

We are credibly informed, that admiral Greig, the commander of the Russian fleet destined for the Mediteranean, has declared, that should Great Britain, by chance during the present war, happen to be engaged on the opposite side, he will rather resign his command than act hostilely against her; that he will always exert himself to the utmost against any other power who take part with the enemy; but that he will never fire a shot in the face of his native country. This is truly a gallant resolution, and shews what deep root the amor patria has taken in his mind, though many years absent in a foreign service.

The king of France has been again busy in the use of Lettres de Cachet which gives fresh grounds for great discontents throughout this kingdom in the province of Languedoc particularly. The arrest was on the person of Count de Perigord, Advocate General of the Parliament of Thoulouse and commander in chief of the province of Languedoc. The occasion was this his Majesty had ordered the integisterment of the tax of the two twentieths of the Parliament of Thoulouse which its members protested against, and sent their resolutions to all the magistrates in the several bailiwicks of that province, declaring the tax illegal and unauthorised. The count being of that opinion, did not think fit to enforce the orders of the king, which gave his majesty such umbrage, that he immediately dispatched a guard to Thoulouse, and ordered the count to be conveyed to a strong castle at Lourdes, situate at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. Several of the provincial parliaments have again entered a very strong protest against this proceeding, which occasioned some very disagreeable commotions.

April 30. The emperor of Morocco, we understand, by intelligence immediately arrived from Gibraltar, has declared war against England; and he gives these ostensible reasons for his conduct, that we have not repaired some of his ships which we promised to do; that we refused to convoy his vessels to Turkey. These hostilities, however, he will not put in force, provided we agree to the following conditions; to grant him protection to his ships, and as a peace offering, send to Turkey for his use in our own vessels, 10,000 barrels of gun powder, of British manufactory.

An express has been sent to Portsmouth, to delay the sailing of colonel Phipps and his family, till a convoy shall be appointed to convoy him safe to Gibraltar, where he is to command as chief engineer.

So great is the alarm at Lloyd's coffee house, in consequence of the orders for a Gibraltar convoy, that the premium of ships to Levant, rose yesterday from 20s. to five guineas.

American Occurrences.

HALIFAX. May 2[illegible].

By a gentleman who arrived here in the ship Neptune, from Trapano in Sicily, we are informed, that the emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at some indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the English, had ordered all the British vessels from his ports, and would not allow even the smallest communication to be kept up between his subjects and the garrison of Gibraltar, nor an article of provision to be transported thither. That in consequence of these orders the English merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the Barbarian dominions with the utmost expedition. The British consul at Tangiers being informed of these proceedings, was also preparing to depart: the governor of that port, however, understanding his intentions, requested him to remain a short time longer, insinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

BOSTON, [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman [illegible] city of Adelphi, upon the Muskingum, to [illegible] in this town, dated May 18, 1788.

" We arrived here on the 8th of [illegible] at one o'clock, P. M. most heartily congra[illegible] each other upon the sight of our new [illegible] and our yellow brethren, who, with the kin[illegible] embraces, received us on the banks of the [illegible], in great numbers, men, women and chil[illegible] differ-

ent tribes. Numbers of their chiefs, have returned to their towns, to inform the nations of the arrival of their brother Yankees, as they call us, and have since come back, bringing large quantities of furs, and this news--that they are for peace, and highly pleased with our arrival among them, and that they will bring us in furs, &c. for our bread and spirits.

This country, for fertility of soil, and pleasantness of situation, not only exceeds my expectations but exceeds any part of America or Europe I ever was in. The climate is exceedingly healthy, we have not had a man sick since we have been here. We have found in the course of our surveys, tracts of level land, of near five hundred acres, of the richest soil I ever saw, few trees, and no under brush.--The country abounds with free stone, coal, lime stone, well watered and timbered. For fruit and herbage it is superior to the old settlements in America. I have been offered six pounds specie per acre for my eight acre lot. We have seen twenty buffaloes in a drove. The deer are as plenty as sheep with you, beaver and otter very plenty, I have known one person to catch thirty of them in two or three nights. Turkies are innumerable, they come within a few rods of us in the fields. We have already planted fields of corn of an hundred and fifty acres in a piece.

"Upon the whole, it is impossible for a man that has the least taste for agriculture, not to be captivated with the appearance of this country.

"Four thousand souls have come down the river in the month of April last, to different parts of the Ohio."

NEW-YORK. June 19.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, June 17.

"At 12 o'clock this day 51 members of the convention assembled at the court house: his excellency governor Clinton was appointed president. They then proceeded to ballot for a committee to prepare rules for their government as a deliberative assembly, and thereupon Messrs. Lansing, Jones, Harley, Duane, and Richard Morris, were chosen. They then adjourned till to morrow 10 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Great complaints, says a correspondent, are made against Congress, for selling their lands, and thereby depopulating the old states. To sink the public debt by such a measure, is like drinking strong grog to cure low-spirits. It must kill at last. Besides, as they sell their lands on credit, their sales do not lessen the quantity of certificates in circulation.--Sweden lost her liberties by scattering her population. When men are too far removed from each other, they are liable to imposition from mock patriots: nor can they act in time in concert with each other, when there is real danger from war or tyranny. It is to be wished that Congress would put a stop to their sales in future, especially as by the adoption of the new government the land tax will be lessened, and great encouragement given to tradesmen and manufacturers.

Should the new Congress pass suitable laws to protect American manufactures, the middle and eastern states may become a Great-Britain, with respect to arts and manufactures, to the southern states. From them they may receive raw materials, and return them in manufactures of all kinds. By these means the ties of commerce and interest will be added to the ties of government, to preserve a perpetual union of the states.

A white glass manufactory has lately been set on foot in New-jersey, and the glass pronounced equal to the English white glass. It is sold in Front above Arch streets, cheaper than the imported glass.

Should every inhabitant of the United States wear as much more of the manufactures of our country, than he used to do, as would amount to only twenty shillings a year, it would save three millions of pounds yearly to our country. A few pair of cotton or thread stockings, or of worsted shoes, or a single coat, or a few cotton waistcoats, would make up this trifling saving to each individual. The aggregate sum would in a few years render America one of the richest countries in the world. It would build many hundred ships and houses, establish and promote many useful manufactures, and clear and improve many thousand plantations every year.

If, added to this saving in the articles that have been enumerated, every person whose business it was to ride on horseback, together with all the boys between five and fourteen years of age, and all the servants in the United States, wore leather breeches, manufactured in America; a sum not less than a million per year would be retained in our country.

The members of different parties in foreign countries, have occasionally been distinguished by different or peculiar dresses. Suppose similar distinctions should be made between the federal and anti federal citizens of America. Let American made hats, shoes, buttons, breeches, stockings, &c. be worn by federalists. Let every thing that is eaten or drank, or used in diet and furniture, that is made in America be called federal. And farther, let justice and patriotism be called federal virtues, and gold and silver federal money. By these means we shall incorporate our federal government in every idea of the mind, and blend it with every noble feeling of the heart.

The following article is strongly recommended to the attention of the patriotic citizens of America, and to every man of business in the union.

ONE hundred and forty three Cotton Mills are now built and in progress in Great Britain, of which nearly two thirds have been erected within these five years.

Besides these there are above twenty thousand five hundred hand mills, or jennies, for spinning the shute for the twisted yarn, spun by the water mills.

The expence of water mills is	£. 715,000
Expence of hand jennies, houses buildings and auxiliary machinery supposed at least	285,000
	£. 1,000,000

The state of the raw materials, and the progressive and astonishing increase of this manufacture, will be best explained by what follows:

	The cotton and wool applied to the manufacture was	When manufactured supposed to be worth.
1781	5,[illegible] lb.	L 2,000,000
1782	11,306,[illegible] lb.	3.90,0000
1783	9,[illegible] lb.	3,200,000
1784	11,[illegible] lb.	3,950,000
1785	16,993,888 lb.	6,000,000
1786	[illegible] 867 lb.	6,500,000
1787	22,600,000 lb.	7,500,000

From whence it appears that the cotton and wool applied to the hand and water machines in Great Britain in 1787, being 22,600,000 lb. worth in the raw state about 1,230,000l. was worth when manufactured 7,500,000--yielding the immense profit to laborers and owners of the mills and factories, of 5,270,000l. sterling.

Pittsburgh, July 12.

From a Baltimore Paper of the 18th of June, 1788.

The TENTH PILLAR.

Important Intelligence from Virginia, communicated by Colonel Van Horne, to the Printer hereof, (by express from Alexandria) for the gratification of this federal community.

RATIFICATION of the New Constitution, by the Convention of Virginia, on Wednesday last, by a Majority of 10; 88 agreeing, and 78 dissenting to its adoption.

WE, the delegates of the people of Virginia duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation of the general assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly investigated and discussed the proceedings of the federal convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation will enable us to decide thereon, DO, in the name and on behalf of the people of Virginia declare and make known, that the powers granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the senate, or house of representatives, acting in any capacity, by the president, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given by the constitution for those purposes: That among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience, and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of all hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the union into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification.

We the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the constitution, recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the federal convention for the government of the United States hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following:

[Here followed a copy of the constitution.]

A letter from Richmond advises, that a motion for previous amendments was rejected by a majority of eight; but that some days would be passed in considering subsequent amendments, and these it appeared from the temper of the convention, would be recommended.

By late London Papers we learn

Of the war in Europe,

That the states of Venice have peremptorily refused to admit the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean; that the Turks meditate to land 20,000 men at Trieste; that the emperor in the several skirmishes has already had with the Turks had lost 4000 men and that desertion to the Turks were very numerous; that great warlike preparations were making in Spain; the intent to stop the Russian fleet from entering the Mediterranean; that the campaign had opened with the three great contending parties; and that the ensuing summer was likely to afford events the most bloody and destructive.

FORTUNE.

DAME Fortune is a saucy jade,
She has not common sense;
She thinks to govern me in trade
With matchless impudence.

Her eldest daughter tries her art
To spoil my wordly store;
Athough she knows I feel the smart,
She strives to vex me more.

I've told her oft that I'm no fool;
At this she frequent smiles;
Whilst she continues still to rule,
And artfully beguiles.

The truth confess'd, she only loves
Two characters in life;
For fools and knaves she both approves,
To either would be wife.

I'll scorn her love, her arts despise,
And free me from her net;
And strive in future to be wise,
Though fortune hard beset.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large stable in Dock-street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

N. B. Any gentleman intending to stay any length of time in this city, can be boarded at as reasonable a rate as in any boarding house.

THE subscriber understanding that there is advertised for sale on the 15th inst. at the house of Andrew Watson, in the town of Pittsburgh, a Lot of Ground, in said town, situate in Fourth Street, opposite the store of Mr. John Wilkins, No. 318. This is to forwarn all persons from purchasing said lot, as the real title is in John Ferry, jun.

JOHN FERRY.

July 10, 1788.

[illegible] Nurple, [illegible] with

[illegible] TURNBULL, and [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible], their [illegible]

Pittsburgh, [illegible] March, 1788.

[illegible], the following [illegible] Com- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and PETER [illegible]

Came to the plantation of Peter [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] property, pay charges, and take her away.

[illegible]

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber [illegible] 16 [illegible] 3 [illegible] property, pay charges and take them away.

June 15, 1788. DANL. SHAWHAN.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters [illegible] Washington, containing [illegible] and allowance [illegible] lands of Matthew Atcheson, William [illegible], [illegible] M'Rorge and David Reed. Part payment will be taken [illegible] given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

BY virtue of an order from Charles Campbell, Esquire, lieutenant of Westmoreland county, I am directed to call on the inhabitants for all the public arms within Pitt and Franklin townships. I have therefore to request all such as have any public arms in their possession, to deliver them to the subscriber, that he may be enabled to get them repaired; all those who neglect to deliver, or who conceal any such property, may expect to be proceeded against agreeable to law.

A. TANNEHILL, Lieut. Col.

June 3, 1788.

WAS committed to the goal of Westmoreland county, a negro man, who calls himself JOE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, a about [illegible] years of age. Notice is hereby given to the owner of said negro, [illegible] in [illegible] July next he will be [illegible]

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, June 18, 1788.

BOATS

FOR SALE.

AT Elizabeth Town on the Monongahela, [illegible] now be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimensions; where also for the future, [illegible] of every construction and size may be had, at as low a price as any [illegible] waters. To prevent the detention of travellers [illegible] on this river for want of boats, the proprietor [illegible] Saw Mill and Boat Yard on the premises, where under [illegible] and [illegible] the best boat builders from Philadelphia [illegible] constantly employed.

This town is situated on the east side of the Monongahela, between Red Stone [illegible] and Pittsburgh, about an equal distance from each [illegible] above the mouth of Yough [illegible] New State. The best [illegible] from Bedford, is by [illegible] the [illegible] road to [illegible] ferry on [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] price; another [illegible] place is, that boats [illegible] for [illegible] of water, [illegible] enough to go thro' the Ohio, which is but twenty miles distant.

[illegible] as above, [illegible] applying to

S. BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premises.

Elizabeth Town, June 4, 1788.

THE subscriber requests, that those indebted to him, will immediately make payment; if they delay, this will be the only notice they will receive, before suit is commenced. He is sorry to observe, that his long indulgence to many has been ill requited.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburgh, 9th June, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons who have mortgaged their estates to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their payments were due on the first day of November last; therefore, all those persons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded against as the law directs, unless payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
ROBERT SMITH,
ROWLAND EVANS, Trustees.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State house up stairs, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars Apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

[illegible] having a larger quantity [illegible] to mow this year than he can conveniently attend, he proposes [illegible] on the following terms, [illegible] who may chuse [illegible] mow the meadow [illegible] attendance to make [illegible] after which the hay [illegible] into cocks, and [illegible] without any expence to [illegible] in consideration of which [illegible] third of the hay [illegible] Witness my hand at Pittsburgh [illegible] day of June, 1788.

JOHN ORMSBY.

N. B. The [illegible] is covered with a fine swarth of the [illegible], and some clover.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw-mill [illegible] from Pittsburgh, [illegible] shares, or give [illegible] of saw logs [illegible] of the [illegible] terms, on the [illegible] a convenient [illegible] and [illegible]

May 28, 1788.

[illegible] a general [illegible] which [illegible] reasonable [illegible] produce, and [illegible] price for good wool, [illegible]

JOHN M'MURDY.

[illegible], May 1, 1788.

[illegible] laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhanna, on the banks of the Kiskiminitas river, one hundred and ninety two lots [illegible] feet in front, and [illegible] principal streets in this town [illegible] feet [illegible] four others [illegible] feet [illegible] alleys; [illegible] lots fronting Loyalhanna [illegible] on which there is erected [illegible] and [illegible] from the Kiskiminitas [illegible] which is boatable the greatest part of the year, so that every advantage resulting from water carriage or roads, [illegible] in bringing the materials for building, may be largely enjoyed thro' [illegible] the Frankstown road, [illegible] part of the Juniata river, [illegible] miles from this place, [illegible] the benefit of the [illegible] and the [illegible] to Pittsburgh by [illegible] that it will probably become the state road and channel of the western trade. The situation is high and [illegible] number of good springs, and surrounded with a fertile country, abounding with stone coal, &c. Any person may have a lot that pays 20 shillings previous to the drawing of the lottery, and one dollar quit-rent per annum, but if the purchaser pays 40 shillings more at the expiration of one year from the drawing of the lottery, he shall be entitled to [illegible] free from quit rent for ever. There will be several lots given for the use of public worship, school houses, &c. also some land adjacent to the town for commons. Notice will be given through the channel of this Gazette the time the lottery will be drawn.

Tickets may be had of colonel Benjamin Davis, in the forks of Yough, with James Barr, esquire, on Loyalhannon, at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, and with one of the subscribers in Greensburgh.

WILLIAM PERRY.
SAML. FINDLEY.

May 28, 1788.

[illegible]

John Ormsby.

N. B. [illegible] is covered with [illegible] handsome clover.

[illegible]

May 24, 1788.

[illegible]

[illegible] price for good wool, per [illegible]

JOHN M'MURDY.

[illegible] 1788.

[illegible] month of the [illegible] banks of the [illegible] one hundred and ninety two [illegible] feet in front, and [illegible] principal streets [illegible] alleys; [illegible] fronting [illegible] from the [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] so that every [illegible] carriage or [illegible] materials for [illegible] enjoyed [illegible] road, [illegible] of the Juniata [illegible] from this place, [illegible] benefit of the [illegible] to Pittsburgh by [illegible] that it will [illegible] road and channel [illegible] The situation is [illegible] number of good [illegible] with a fertile country [illegible] stone coal, &c. [illegible] have a lot that pays 20 shillings [illegible] drawing of the lottery [illegible] dollar quitrent per annum, but if [illegible] pays 40 shillings more at the expiration of one year from the drawing of the lottery, he shall be entitled to [illegible] from quit rent for ever. There will be several lots given for the use of public worship, school houses, &c. [illegible] land adjacent to the town for commons. Notice will be given [illegible] of this Gazette [illegible] the lottery will be drawn.

[illegible] colonel Benjamin Davis, in the forks of Yough, with James [illegible], esquire, on Loyalhannon, at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, and with one of the subscribers in Greensburgh.

WILLIAM PERRY.
SAML. FINDLEY.

May 28, 1788.

[illegible] William Perry [illegible]

Greensburgh, June [illegible]

BOATS

FOR SALE.

AT Elizabeth Town on the Monongahela [illegible] Boats [illegible] the [illegible] as low a price as [illegible] Boats on [illegible]

[illegible] that boats [illegible] of water [illegible] the Ohio, which is but twenty miles distant.

[illegible]

S. BAYARD, [illegible]

Elizabeth Town, June 4, 1788.

THE subscriber requests, that those indebted to him, [illegible] payment [illegible] they delay [illegible] only abuse they will receive, before that is commenced. He is sorry to observe, that his long indulgence to many has been ill requited.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittsburgh, 9th June, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons who have mortgaged their estates to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their payments were due on the first day of November last; therefore, all those persons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded against as the law directs, unless payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, }
ROBERT SMITH, } Trustees.
ROWLAND EVANS, }
Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State house up stairs, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

[illegible]

DAN. SHAWHAN.

June 15, 1788.

TO BE SOLD.

A [illegible] Washington county [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Money [illegible] twentieth part of the [illegible] money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

BY virtue of an order from Charles Campbell, Esquire, lieutenant of Westmoreland county, I am directed to call on the inhabitants for all the public arms within Pitt and Franklin townships. I have therefore to request all such as have any public arms in their possession, to deliver them to the subscriber, that he may be enabled to get them repaired; all those who neglect to deliver, or who conceal any such property, may expect to be proceeded against agreeable to law.

A. TANNEHILL, Lieut. Col.

June 3, 1788.